

programme is to wait upon more mature consideration. It is understood that Director-General Hines presented statements made to himself and to the President by the Brotherhood representatives. There is little question that these statements have left a deep impression.

There are many difficulties in the way of any decisive Administration action. The Federal Trade Commission has wide inquisitorial powers and can check conspiracy or other violation of the Clayton act.

The Department of Justice has been making investigations for some time in regard to possible combination in restraint of trade or conspiracy to maintain prices, but officials are convinced that the situation is too broad to be reached in this way, even if isolated actions are warranted. The conferees are instructed to do something, but they do not know just what can be done.

## MILK PRICE JUMPS A CENT IN CHICAGO

Retailers Blame Producers' Charges for Increase.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Chicago retail distributors notified their patrons to-day that the price of milk will be increased from 14 to 15 cents a quart, and the price of cream from 15 to 16 cents a half pint.

Retailers explained that the producers had increased the price of milk to distributors 52 cents a hundred pounds for August and that this made it necessary to raise the price to consumers.

E. S. Chappell, president of the Kees & Chappell company, one of the largest retail milk dealers in Chicago, said: "The retailers have been compelled to raise their price to the public one cent a quart for August because the producers have increased the price to us. The retail figure was fixed at 14 cents a quart in June, when the milk wagon drivers' strike was ended by giving the men increases in wages. Since then the producers have increased the price to us \$1.02 a hundred pounds."

"Under the new law passed by the Illinois Legislature at its last session, effective July 1, the milk producers are permitted to organize and fix prices collectively. We have no idea how long the present price fixed by the producers will continue."

## HIGH SHOE PRICES LAID TO EXPORTS

European Demand and High Wages Blamed by Manufacturers.

The real reason for shoes jumping to \$30 a pair and leather goods of all kinds soaring to impossible altitudes is set forth in a statement issued yesterday by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. It is this: shoe and leather manufacturers of this country, planning to acquire enough leather to meet the tremendous requirements of the trade, have suddenly found themselves in competition with leather buyers from Europe anxious to go to any price to obtain what they must have. This has led to an unheard of bidding up of prices. Back of this artificial condition, of course, is a real and legitimate shortage of leather.

The boot and shoe men point out absolutely no hope. They say frankly that prices are going to be frightful this fall and a lot worse in the first half of 1920 and that there is absolutely no way to doing them down within that period. But they do believe that if manufacturers and merchants generally will act with common sense, not trying to buy in excess of their immediate needs, and avoiding speculation, that the equilibrium of things can eventually be restored.

The statement, following a meeting held here by the boot and shoe men of the country, is as follows:

"The shoe manufacturers of the United States deplore the unprecedented advances which have taken place in leather and shoes during the last six months, and it is the sense of this meeting that each one of us should do his utmost to curb and check the advancing market and discourage all buying of a speculative character, both among manufacturers and merchants. The present prices of raw material are nearly double the prices current six months ago, and are wholly beyond wartime or any other experience and have now made necessary prices for shoes far above any with which the trade is yet familiar. We know of nothing which can quickly relieve the present temporary scarcity of materials or bring about lower prices for shoes for the coming fall."

Shoes sold in the spring of 1920 must bring still higher prices, based on the present established prices of leather and labor. These are both excessive, far beyond any past experience, and are wholly beyond wartime or any other experience and have now made necessary prices for shoes far above any with which the trade is yet familiar. We know of nothing which can quickly relieve the present temporary scarcity of materials or bring about lower prices for shoes for the coming fall."

"The cause of this situation is easily to be discovered. The stocks on the shelves of the merchants have been depleted by the lessened production made necessary by wartime conditions. All classes of the people continue well supplied with funds and eager to obtain their usual supplies. The increased price so far established has not checked in any way the steadily increasing demand from the consumer."

"Shoe manufacturers struggling to meet the increasing large requirements of their trade have suddenly found themselves in competition with leather buyers from Europe, seeking supplies for countries closed for several years by the war. The actual extreme shortage of supplies has led to the bidding up of prices by these competitive buyers to the present unheard of and unprecedented level."

"This situation can only exist so long as the unusual export demand persists and this country's prosperous condition continues. Any further upheaval abroad, a serious crop failure or widespread labor or political disturbance in our country would cause an immediate and serious reaction. Extreme conservatism therefore, demanded from all branches of the trade. Tanners, manufacturers and dealers alike recognize the situation as dangerous and unfortunate."

"We see no reason to doubt that all the world's legitimate requirements for leather can be fully supplied from usual sources, and that the equilibrium of the market can be restored if manufacturers and merchants generally will follow the dictates of common sense, but all purchases far in advance of actual needs or buying in quantities in excess of those actually needed for reasonable goods must stop."

"This policy may bring about some reduction in the volume of business for the next few months, stocks may be depleted to a point over than ordinarily considered advisable, and factory production may be in some cases necessarily reduced, but we are convinced that any losses so resulting will be insignificant as compared with those likely to follow any other course of action."

"While this or any other policy may not reduce the cost of shoes for the next six months, there is no warrant for the assumption that the tide now so rapidly rising will not subside or recede in some form or will not come during the latter part of 1920."

## CONGRESS IN DRIVE TO CUT LIVING COST

Experts Will Investigate Production During House Recess.

## PROFITEER TAX URGED

Seize Extortions of 1919 and Put Them in Treasury, Says Igoe.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Congress, apparently convinced the continued high cost of living demands that all Government powers be used to combat it, to-day launched further attempts to bring down the price of commodities.

Four developments featured to-day's fight against charges which are causing a flood of petitions urging immediate action. These were:

The cost of production of many commodities will be investigated during the House recess by calling Federal Trade Commission experts before the special House Committee investigating army food supplies.

The introduction of a resolution by Representative Fitzgerald of Boston declaring it is the sense of Congress that the huge wheat crop of the country should be sold to the people of the United States at the prevailing world market price of \$1.25 a bushel, guaranteed price to the farmers and that the deficit be made up out of the \$1,000,000,000 appropriated for that purpose. He also asked an investigation of food speculation on the exchanges.

Chairman Eitch (Wis.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, stated his committee would to-day consider the resolution of Representative Igoe (Mo.), asking the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the prices of shoes, sugar, clothing and other commodities, and to make to the public a list of the items on which the resolution through the House Saturday.

## Profits to Be Analyzed.

Mr. Igoe declared that profiteering can be stopped by investigation of the profits of large dealers of commodities and placing large taxes on the same. Regarding the investigation of cost prices by the special War Department Committee Chairman Reavis stated to-day he believed the Federal Trade Commission figures would not only show the profits of the War Department during the war but are continuing these large returns through the present high prices.

The Federal Trade Commission, he said, will clearly show the difference between the present selling prices of food and the actual cost of production.

The Fitzgerald resolution points out that Canada has decreed that its wheat shall be sold at the world price instead of the United States figure. He has also asked the Attorney-General to institute an investigation into the speculation in food products.

"My idea," said Mr. Igoe, "is that the effective way to stop profiteering is to tax the extortions of the profiteers into the Treasury. This business of prosecuting violations of the anti-trust laws is good, but it is a slow process, and with the aid of eminent lawyers and legal technicalities the trial is delayed, and when finally brought to trial the defendant is not obliged to disprove, nor has the Federal Government the burden of abatement of his iniquitous methods. Let the prosecutions go on if you will, but if a profiteer finds his profits taken away by a law that is certain and immediate in its operations, I venture the prediction that he will stop profiteering."

## Some One Getting Money.

"We have now an elaborate and efficient system in operation under which we know that practically every individual, firm and corporation earned in 1919. We know that prices are continually increasing and that some one is getting the money."

"Under the act of 1918 an exemption was allowed to individuals and corporations which was thought to be fair and equitable. Because of the increase in the cost of living perhaps this should be increased in the case of individuals to give an additional exemption for increase in wages since 1918."

"It seems to me that if an individual in business or a corporation or firm is increasing new earnings in 1919 over 1918, allowing for new capital invested, such increase should receive very careful scrutiny. We should be able under such examinations and through a property franchise law to make the profiteer at least pay over to the Treasury what he has extorted from the people."

Speaker Gillett and Representative Modell, the Republican floor leader, both still declined to agree to the consideration of the resolutions until action by the committee. It is evident that the resolutions are regarded as more than at first supposed, and if the one providing for the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission is adopted it will write into law a report on the shoe situation within five weeks which would be a record for investigations by that body.

## NEBRASKA SEEKS PRICE CUT.

Congress Asked to Enact Legislation to Stop Profiteering.

Lincoln, Neb., July 31.—A resolution was introduced in the House of Nebraska Legislature to-day "to petition Congress to immediately enact such legislation as will stop profiteering and reduce to fair price the necessities of life as all food and necessities of life."

Another resolution asking Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie to call an extraordinary legislative session "to take up the matter of profiteering" was offered yesterday. Action on both measures went over until to-morrow.

## LEGALIZES LABOR CONVENTION.

Kenyon Acts to Permit International Meeting in October.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, introduced a joint resolution to-day authorizing the President to call an international labor convention and appoint American delegates.

In explaining his resolution Senator Kenyon said that although such a meeting was provided for under the League of Nations covenant Secretary of Labor Wilson feared the peace treaty might not be ratified in time for such a meeting next October, as planned.

## LUXEMBURG TO AID VERDUN.

Appropriation of \$200,000 Proposed by Government.

LUXEMBURG, July 30 (delayed).—The Minister of State proposed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies that \$200,000 be appropriated for Verdun and \$40,000 for the reconstruction of a devastated town in Belgium.

He said France and Belgium deserve the eternal gratitude of the Grand Duchy for aid and protection during the war.

## TRAINMEN DEMAND ACTION BY OCT. 1

Lee Threatens Strike Unless Wages Are Raised or Living Costs Cut.

## SEES UPHEAVAL NEAR

Warns That Profiteers Have Aroused Dangerous Spirit of Unrest.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, announced to-day that unless the Railroad Administration had taken action by October 1 on the demands of the brotherhood that wages of the trainmen either be increased or the cost of living reduced, steps looking to the enforcement of the demands would be taken.

Mr. Lee said a resolution containing this declaration, which had been adopted last night by the special committee of sixteen appointed at the recent convention of the trainmen in Columbus, O., would be sent to the Railroad Administration. The resolution provided that in the absence of action by October 1 the committee would reconvene to consider "the necessity for using the protective features of the brotherhood."

Mr. Lee made public an abstract of the report of hearings recently held by the Board of Railroad Wages on the trainmen's demands, at which he declared an "upheaval" was near in this country to-day than ever before, due to the unrest arising from mounting living costs. The Railroad and Government departments had better be assisting "to crush profiteering" by the "packers and other industries," he said, "about which I will admit to you gentlemen that I am going the wrong way. I admit to you that it is time to call a halt; and I admit to you that until we get together, until we combine together to stop this, there will be hell in this country—and it is nearer to-day than I ever knew it in my years of experience. Just let somebody drop a bomb in the country of ours and it will be a sorry day for all of us."

"Unless my vision is most terribly obscured, then there is something coming down in this country that I had better take notice of. We had something of peace in this country prior to the war conditions. We were getting along fairly well until profiteering began its noticeable everywhere and until the commodities that working people are compelled to pay for were permitted to be increased, doubled and tripled without any question and often seemingly with the approval of the Government."

"We are nearer war in this world to-day, I believe, than when the Kaiser was down. The tendency of the masses of the people would be behind them if they would attempt to correct it, and surely there is power in correct it; but instead they are playing politics, as some of these labor organizations are playing politics, and it is the same all down the line."

## Decline to Suggest Remedies.

Answering questions, Mr. Lee said he did not believe in giving any one class advantages at the expense of another, but said as long as present methods continue he believed in everybody getting his share, as nearly as he could, "until the last upheaval comes in the form of a revolution."

He declined to suggest how prices could be reduced, saying the country was paying millions of dollars to the men on the hill (Capitol) "who are supposed to have all the brains in the country," and they are not acting to stop the increases.

"I am not a red card man, but I am coming close to it if this thing keeps up," Mr. Lee said.

Asked what would be his opinion as to wage rates based on present food prices if the price level should decline materially, Mr. Lee said he did not feel justified in going into the question, but asked to be allowed to tell of his experience in the recent strike at Winnipeg, where he said he found conservative, home owning members of his organization throwing away all they had gained in twenty-five years of hard work and joining the general strike because they said "to hell with all this; we cannot stand it any more. Come with us and we will correct it."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

"I want, if possible, to see some plan devised here that will permit somebody to say that beef, pork and commodities of that kind cannot go above a certain per cent," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee also expressed emphatic disapproval of "cost plus" war contracts, by which he said owners of inferior factories had obtained fine plants and big profits at the expense of taxpayers. It was such things, he declared, which caused the railroad employees, facing growing expenses, to be willing to follow a "red flag or anything that comes along."

Mr. Lee said they could not make contracts for the future, not knowing what to-morrow would bring forth. He declared he could not justify the fact that about \$2.26 in this country and flour perhaps \$14 a barrel, when flour made from the same grade of grain sells in England for \$5.11.

## 100 PER CENT. PROFIT IN MEAT AT RETAIL

Butchers Blamed for High Cost to Consumers.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Figures showing that retail meat dealers in Washington are averaging 100 per cent profit on all sales of meat were cited to-day before a Senate District of Columbia sub-committee investigating living costs in the District.

E. A. Calvin, representing the cotton states official advisory marketing board, told the committee that while on July 1 retail dealers in Washington, according to figures of the Department of Agriculture, were paying from 13 to 19 cents a pound for dressed beef, they were disposing of the entire carcass at an average price of not less than 40 cents a pound. The witness said the same was true of other meats.

The butcher or retail dealer, said Mr. Calvin, when selling at a 100 per cent profit, adds more to the cost of the meat to the consumer than the combined profits taken by the farmers, the livestock dealer, and the packer with transportation and storage charges included. And he asks the question, "What is the high cost of dressed beef to the retailer declined on an average of 28 per cent, at those prices were being made, and he was disposing of the entire carcass at an average price of not less than 40 cents a pound. The witness said the same was true of other meats."

The witness also cited beef quotations at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other large cities, showing that although the price of dressed beef to the retailer declined on an average of 28 per cent, at those prices were being made, and he was disposing of the entire carcass at an average price of not less than 40 cents a pound. The witness said the same was true of other meats."

## HIGH COST LEAGUE AS CONGRESS CLUB

Advocated Here as Means to Lower Food Prices.

The formation of the Consumers League of America to act as a club over Congress and force action to reduce the high cost of living was advocated last night by Representative E. B. Howard of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Howard said he had called a meeting of representatives of labor, agricultural associations and the Housewives League, to be held in Washington September 16, at which he expected the organization will be perfected.

Mr. Howard left here for Washington last night, accompanied by his attorney, J. W. Stagers, after a three months tour of the country to gather data concerning the excessive cost of commodities, and to consult with every member of the House, of which he is a member. He will withhold his report, he said, until after his league had been formed. He thinks it will be able to exert such pressure on Congressmen that they will be forced to take drastic action.

During his trip Mr. Howard has interviewed a number of labor unions, leaders of the Grange and other agricultural organizations, business men and others. He said he had data covering the entire country, and found many hardships were being reported to him. He pointed out that they were varied widely in different sections, and he accused the middlemen of being responsible for much of the inflation. The middlemen, he said, would be one of the principal objects of attack by his league.

Another remedy to be offered by Mr. Howard is a return to the wheatless and meatless days of war times. He said that the American people had been successful in feeding several additional millions of people by the voluntary abstinence from wheat and meat, and that by the same self-denial he believed they would now be able to boycott the middlemen and force prices downward.

## PLANE KILLS MOVIE OFFICIAL.

James McCreary, Jr., Meets Death Under Bridge Near Prague.

James B. McCreary, Jr., representative of the Community Motion Picture Bureau in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, was killed July 5 while attempting to take pictures of an Italian aviator flying under a bridge over the Moldau River. The machine in order to clear the bridge, descended close to the boat in which Mr. McCreary was at work. The carriage of the machine struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

Mr. McCreary was the son of a Captain in the Red Cross in France and formerly lived in this city. He served in the French Foreign Legion. The Community Motion Picture Bureau is allied with the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of the War and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities.

## NEW YORK TO SELL ARMY FOOD AT COST

E. J. O'Malley Arranges for Disposal of Surplus Stocks Here.

## GREAT PRICE REDUCTION

Distribution Through Fire and Police Stations and Schools in All Boroughs.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—E. J. O'Malley, Deputy Market Commissioner of New York city, reached an agreement with the War Department to-day under which surplus army food of almost every variety will be offered for sale to the people of New York at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for the food, which will be sold to the city at cost, or at least at prices which will be much lower than the retail prices now being charged for food. The War Department, it was announced to-night, has agreed to consign the army food to the city government, and the city will have thirty days in which to pay for it.

Under the agreement the city will be the agent of the Government in disposing of the food, and will not be responsible for